

WAITING FOR DEATH

Russians Are Convinced the Czar's Condition Is Hopeless.

Court Officials Have Therefore Issued Orders to the St. Petersburg Authorities to Prepare for His Demise.

PRAYERS IN ALL CHURCHES

All the Dying Monarch's Relatives Speeding Towards Livadia.

Prince George, the Second Son, Also in a Critical Condition—Kind Words for the Czar and the Czaritch.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—That the Czar cannot recover is reluctantly accepted now by everyone. The bitter conclusion reached was officially telegraphed from the Crimea Thursday when, according to a Warsaw telegram, the court officials notified the authorities in St. Petersburg that his Majesty's condition was hopeless, and ordered the commencement for such preparations as are inevitable upon the Czar's death. To this order is largely traceable the anxious, nervous moments now lived by the people of St. Petersburg. They have been so much upset that the officials began today to adopt measures calculated to soothe them. At the opening of the St. Petersburg Stock Exchange the president of the committee urged all the brokers to act so that the people, already greatly moved by the course of events, would not be further excited by the proceedings on the Bourse. A similar request was made at the Moscow Stock Exchange.

The scene pictured at Yalta in to-day's telegrams can hardly be said to be a surprise. The Czar has been forbidden by his doctors to leave his bed, and he can no longer seek solace from pain in aimless pacing his room. Now, in his hour of agony, his devoted wife is no longer able to soothe and encourage his every moment. She herself, it is semi-officially stated, is seriously ill from general debility and extreme nervous depression. To fill the cup of bitterness the same dispatches state that the Czar's second son, Grand Duke George, who has long been a sufferer with lung trouble, is dying, it being a question whether father or son shall be first called by death.

In the meanwhile the line is bowed in prayer for the recovery of the Czar. Despite the Russian Judenheit, in every synagogue throughout Russia and in many in England and Germany prayers were said today for the same end. In every Greek church on the globe to-morrow there will be a repetition of these petitions. To the bedside of his Majesty his relatives are hurrying, hoping to see him once more alive. "Grand Duke Alexis, Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Duke Nicholas, Princess Alix and Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Sergius this evening are all en route to Livadia."

THE LATEST BULLETIN.

Semi-official dispatches from St. Petersburg announce that shortly before the Czar's illness entered its final stage his Majesty had a long and serious interview with the Czaritch, wherein the father explained to his son the line of policy which he wished pursued in the event of his death. He expressed his earnest wish that the marriage of the Czaritch with Princess Alix should take place without delay that he might give the couple his blessing before he died. Some ground for their hope is found in the following bulletin issued at 8 o'clock this evening: "In the past twenty-four hours the Emperor obtained a little sleep. His Majesty left his bed during the day. The general condition of the patient, his strength and the action of his heart are unchanged. The oedema has not increased." This bulletin is signed by five doctors in attendance upon his Majesty.

A striking fact in connection with the Czar's illness is the difference of opinion regarding the exact nature of the malady from which he is suffering. The Paris Figaro, for instance, to-day declares that the symptoms disagree with the usual symptoms of kidney disease and states that there is a conflicting side to the Czar's illness which has perplexed his physicians. The Figaro adds that one of the Czarina's sisters, a fortnight ago, received an official communication stating that the Czar was suffering from a tumor below the left kidney, respecting which the doctors disagreed. Professor Leyden was convinced that it was cancerous, and that was impossible to operate upon it. This was his ground for his opinion that the Czar's illness was incurable. Professor Leyden, however, was more optimistic, and, after a careful study of the symptoms of the Czar's troubles, expressed the belief that it was true that a tumor existed, but he added, it was of a benign nature and curable. The Figaro then proceeds to make the startling and almost incredible statement that the Czar's illness was due to the fact that the arrangements for his care were quite of a primitive nature. The Figaro does not give its source, but is repeating the latter assertion. The statement is somewhat unkind, as it is known that the Czar's most devoted and experienced physician, Dr. Bogdanov, is in attendance upon him. There is no doubt that outside of Russia the greatest concern for the health of the Czar is felt in France. The Temps in an article which may be regarded as an expression of the general feeling of sympathy of the French people says that there is not a corner of France where prayers have not been offered for the recovery of the Czar and not a household in France where his illness is not the chief topic of conversation. Dispatches received from various parts of France bear out the truth of the statements made by the Temps. The fact that the fete at Toulon following the arrival of the Russian squadron under the command of Admiral Avellan has been considered as the life of the French people says that there is not a peasant's cottage or a farmhouse without finding that the central picture therein displayed on the walls is the colored print which was distributed broadcastly at the time of the Russian festivities. This print represents the Czar as offering his hand to the late President Carnot, with the mast of the Cronstadt and Toulon squadrons in the background.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CZAR.

A representative of the Associated Press had an interview to-day with a prominent Englishman who has just returned from Russia, where he was in close communication with a number of the leading government officials. He took this opportunity of inquiring from the best authorities what effect the death of the Czar would have upon the political and business future of the Russian empire. The gentleman referred to did not confine his inquiries to governmental sources, but addressed his questions to prominent Russians outside of the government. When asked as to what effect the death of the Czar would have upon the political and general future of Russia, he said: "The Czar's death will have little or no effect upon Russia. There may be a temporary unsettlement caused by the anticipations of the fearful and timid, who are likely to look forward to the worst, but Russia was never in a better position than at present to withstand such an event. The autocratic rule of the Czar necessarily compelled a deputizing of power into the government departments, and these departments are now presided over by reliable, liberal, honest and competent men, who are undoubtedly the most trustworthy officials ever in the service of the Russian government. This promises well for the general good of Russia, as these officials are not likely to be influenced by the least by the regency, and consequently no actual disturbance of policy is likely to be initiated by any of the elements of the military party in Russia is the most powerful and that it has the most interest

in an active military regime. But the commercial interests of Russia are in hands so strong that the military party has very little chance of having its way or of having the means found for it to carry out an aggressive policy by the Minister of Finance, M. Witte, and without those means the power of the military for disturbance is very much restricted.

"The line of policy adopted by the present Czar of personal control of appointments, measures and acts of the ministers may possibly be modified by the regency. But at the present time there is nothing to be feared by such modification, as the efforts of the chiefs of the leading departments have been directed towards steadily developing Russian trade, and they are certain to continue this policy if only to verify their past recommendations as to the building of new railroads and the commencement of additional public works, etc.

The Czar has been much misunderstood upon one point. He has been looked upon as a persecutor of people of different religions; but I have the best ground for believing that he has never tolerated any such persecution. I base my opinion upon facts, and not upon theory. I distinctly remember a case in point. A prominent civil official, I think he was the Mayor of St. Petersburg, attracted the attention of both the Czar and the Czaritch, and they became quite gracious towards him, frequently conversing with him and questioning him upon the conduct of various municipal departments. Eventually this official became quite a favorite with both the Czar and the Czaritch, and he enjoyed their presence to a great extent. One day, however, not long ago, the Czar missed this official, and found that he had been removed from his position. He immediately began an investigation into this charge, and discovered that the official who had been removed was a Lutheran, and that his dismissal was to make room for a member of the orthodox church. This made the Czar very angry, and he exclaimed very hotly: 'Why, this is religious intolerance. I will not tolerate anything of this nature. Eventually the Lutheran official was restored to his position. Now, the Czar's remark, showing his decided opposition to religious intolerance, is quite striking, in view of the persecution of the Jews, Students, etc., which is known to have taken place in Russia during his reign. I conclude, therefore, that the Czar has not been allowed to hear of these persecutions.

"If any additional proof was needed of the Czar's broad views upon religious questions it is furnished by the attitude which he has assumed towards Princess Alix. I have good reason to believe that there is no doubt that the concession made by the Holy Synod towards the admission of the Princess into the orthodox church was inspired by the Czar himself before his health was so feeble that it became necessary for an immediate decision to be made if his Majesty desired to see his eldest son married before his death. The Holy Synod has given way, and the official who had been removed was a Lutheran, and that his dismissal was to make room for a member of the orthodox church. This made the Czar very angry, and he exclaimed very hotly: 'Why, this is religious intolerance. I will not tolerate anything of this nature. Eventually the Lutheran official was restored to his position. Now, the Czar's remark, showing his decided opposition to religious intolerance, is quite striking, in view of the persecution of the Jews, Students, etc., which is known to have taken place in Russia during his reign. I conclude, therefore, that the Czar has not been allowed to hear of these persecutions.

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The chorus of praise of the Czar's high qualities increases hourly. Among the notable remarks to-day are those of the Vienna Fremdenblatt, which draws attention to the leading traits of his Majesty's character, and which says that his Majesty's rectitude and his loyalty. 'The Czar,' it adds, 'has always been united to our Emperor by the closest relations, and has never been distinguished even in those serious times created in the course of political events. Emperor Alexander, through his swerving love for peace, has rendered a great service to the whole of Europe.'

GERMANS WORRYING.

Much Concerned as to Policy of the Czar's Successor.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The impending death of the Czar is the subject of the greatest interest in political and court circles. It overhangs, like a cloud, the future political attitude of Russia in affairs which closely concern Germany. Where the Czar held the political reins, Russia's policy was more or less, forerun by statesmen here, and his personality was recognized in a great measure as a guarantee of peace. But, with the advent of the Czaritch, the future is obscured, as there is the greatest conflict of opinion respecting the views he may hold in regard to the best internal and foreign policy for Russia. The opinion, however, is well informed, and among people who have been in personal contact with the Czaritch is that it would be a great mistake to regard him as the enemy of Germany. The Czaritch has shown no predilection for any special nationality, and certainly not for France. No anxiety would exist if it were certain that Russia's foreign relations would continue to be directed by the present council of ministers, of which the majority have been well proved to be inspired by the traditional sentiments of amity towards the German people.

A probable indication of the Czaritch's views upon general politics, considerable attention is directed towards the character of his education. The views of the Emperor of his studies, General Danilovitch, are greatly discussed as the key to the Czaritch's opinions. According to many people, General Danilovitch is ultra-reactionary, an orthodox Pan-Slavist. The Cologne Gazette, however, in a long article, recently inspired, gives a description of Gen. Danilovitch which is utterly at variance with this summary of his character, and which represents him as being a man of the highest culture and a true sense of duty, who has educated his pupil without bias. Although during the last years of his government the Czar was Russia against the Germans rose to the highest pitch, he studiously abstained from participating in the Czaritch any such aversion.

According to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, published in the National Zeitung this afternoon, and according to special information from a medical authority now at the Czar's bedside, the Czar has been seized with a series of convulsive attacks, accompanied, for three or four hours, by unconsciousness. The attacks were due to the passage into the blood of secretions which the kidneys cannot any longer carry off. The Czar is described as suffering from great weakness of the heart and also to frequent attacks of congestion of the lungs. The poisoning is now recurring with alarming frequency. Temporary rallies may intervene, but death cannot long be delayed.

In Berlin, interest in the dying Czar is enhanced by the anxiety felt respecting the possible political consequences of his death, and especially in regard to the marriage of the Czaritch to a German Prince. The Vossische Zeitung states that the wedding will now have to take place at the Czar's bedside, as it is impossible for the Czar to leave his bed. The oedema, which is concomitant of the disease of the kidneys, quite preventing his standing. His legs are greatly swollen with water. According to a well-informed personage, a friend of the Grand Duke, Prince Alex. Alex. is a brilliant, rather slow to make up his mind, but of great determination. I could but say little regarding the characteristics of his eldest son, Nicholas, the Czaritch, as I knew him only as a youth of eighteen years, whose character was then unformed. He is very slight of stature, not possessing in any degree the physical frame of the Romanoffs. Since he has attained his majority, however, he has traveled a great deal, and has been most carefully trained for the responsibilities which are to devolve upon him. He will undoubtedly also be surrounded by much the same advisers with whom his father has been associated. I regard the report about the possible succession of the second son to the throne as altogether improbable, as I cannot believe there is any foundation for these rumors. The succession to the throne will, I think, undoubtedly be in the regular line. As I knew of George, the second son, he was in quite feeble health, and there were grave fears that his condition would finally result in pulmonary difficulty.

As remarked, the Czar is essentially a man of peace. I arrived at St. Petersburg at the time of the Afghan difficulty between Russia and Great Britain. The attitude of the Czar and of M. de Giers, his Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in this and subsequent European questions, was voted to peace. While from my observation I do not believe that the Czar will mean an outbreak or crisis of any sort in European affairs, and while I, for the physical frame of the Romanoffs, I am convinced that it is what the people there desire, and that the ruler of the empire will be a prudent and wise, satisfactory to the masses of his subjects, and altogether the great-

MR. LATROPS IMPRESSIONS.

An Ex-Minister to Russia Talks About the Czar.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20.—The Hon. Geo. V. Latrop, who was minister to Russia for three and a half years under appointment by President Cleveland's first administration, was seen at his home this evening by a reporter, to whom he gave some of his leading impressions regarding the characteristics of the dying Czar and his relationship to his people and his attitude in European affairs. Mr. Latrop said: "The death of the present Czar, who now appears to be imminent, would indeed be a calamity. I have always regarded him as the mainstay of the peace of Europe. The Czar is of exceptionally imposing figure, being six feet four inches in height, and of great strength in his former days. I had occasion to meet him often at official and state social affairs. He always gave me the impression of being a man who was, in society, rather timid, but of great local, rather slow to make up his mind, but of great determination. I could but say little regarding the characteristics of his eldest son, Nicholas, the Czaritch, as I knew him only as a youth of eighteen years, whose character was then unformed. He is very slight of stature, not possessing in any degree the physical frame of the Romanoffs. Since he has attained his majority, however, he has traveled a great deal, and has been most carefully trained for the responsibilities which are to devolve upon him. He will undoubtedly also be surrounded by much the same advisers with whom his father has been associated. I regard the report about the possible succession of the second son to the throne as altogether improbable, as I cannot believe there is any foundation for these rumors. The succession to the throne will, I think, undoubtedly be in the regular line. As I knew of George, the second son, he was in quite feeble health, and there were grave fears that his condition would finally result in pulmonary difficulty.

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AMERICA'S FRIENDS.

Prince Catcauzene Talks About the Czar and His Successor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Prince Catcauzene, the Russian minister to the United States, to-day accorded the Associated Press an interview concerning the condition of the Czar and the affairs of Russia. Many of his statements are of unusual importance, as he makes sweeping denials of the scandalous stories abroad as to discord within the imperial household and also shows that the Czaritch is an earnest friend and admirer of America instead of an enemy, as alleged in some publications. "The last cablegram I have received,"

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said the minister, "says briefly that the condition of the Emperor is serious, but he still has hope. The present condition is the result of acute attacks of the grip, and the attack was thrown off, and a full recovery apparently secured. But it is the insidious character of the disease, and in the case of the Emperor it has struck at the kidneys. The Emperor has enjoyed stability and progress under the present Emperor," continued Prince Catcauzene. He has given it what he has called a 'constitutional' cure, but it is an unattainable struggle after a liberal and advanced policy wholly unsuitable for the Emperor's condition. The Emperor had been raised. The former Emperor had yielded much to the liberal sentiment, only to find that he had yielded too much. But the present Emperor neither yielded nor took back, and there are grounds for hope. He affirmed that Russia was to be the same Russia as before. This he has repeated in the most emphatic manner. He is guided only by his touching devotion for the Russian people, which has inspired all his actions and has overcome his own inclinations to liberal politics. The minister was asked if nihilism had been overcome. "It is a large extent it has," said he, "because it cannot exist in the face of the sentiment of the Russian people, which is a sentiment of love and devotion for the Russian people, which has inspired all his actions and has overcome his own inclinations to liberal politics. The minister was asked if nihilism had been overcome. "It is a large extent it has," said he, "because it cannot exist in the face of the sentiment of the Russian people, which is a sentiment of love and devotion for the Russian people, which has inspired all his actions and has overcome his own inclinations to liberal politics."

AMUSEMENTS.

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est factor in preserving the peace among European nations. In a further conversation regarding the Czar's personal customs Mr. Latrop related anecdotes showing the loyal fealty of the Russians to their ruler. During his residence in St. Petersburg but one actual plot against the life of the Czar was discovered, and that was the work of a party of very young students, some of whom were hung, others imprisoned. In that connection it was commonly reported that the Czar personally believed that the sentence of the court was over severe.

AN OUTRAGEOUS "FAKE."

False Report Regarding an Attempt on the Life of General Harrison.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A special to the World from Logansport says that much excitement was caused there this evening by a rumor that an attempt had been made on ex-President Harrison's life. According to the World's dispatch, shortly after the Harrison party arrived two men, both heavily armed and apparently disguised, were seen swinging themselves down from a rear window of Kroeger & Strain's undertaking establishment into an open yard in the rear of the rink, where General Harrison was speaking. Both men were seen by several spectators who were seated on a porch near by. Each had a revolver in his hand, and as one man sprang into the open place the other shot him.

say, "When he comes out shoot him." Then they went across the lot and were lost to sight. The police were notified and made a thorough and vain search. They say that the two men were pickpockets, who thought themselves pursued. At the close of his speech General Harrison stepped from the low rear window of the rink and was at once hurried to the station in a carriage. Detectives followed the party from here to Logansport, to keep a lookout for suspects.

The representatives of the Journal, who accompanied General Harrison's party on the trip to Logansport and other places, say the above story is without foundation.

WRATHFUL PARISHIONERS.

They Break Into Mgr. Satolli's Room and Denounce His Decision.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 20.—Any angry committee of parishioners made a scene to-day at the residence of Father Smith, where Archbishop Satolli was being entertained. The committee went to the house to submit to the Archbishop a protest against the recent decision of Father Smith of his assistant pastor, Father Murphy. They were refused admittance, but forced their way through the door. Once inside they were informed by the Archbishop's secretary that the case had been closed, and that Mgr. Satolli would not see them. They then broke into the room and told him they had fully investigated and decided that Mgr. Satolli was in the wrong. Mgr. Satolli made no reply, but left the room, and the angry throng departed in great wrath.

EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED.

Several Panic-Stricken Passengers Hurt by Jumping Off the Cars.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 20.—The Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston morning train, bearing a large party of excursionists from here to the Republican meeting at Charleston, was wrecked at Tippecanoe. The front truck of the third car dropped and threw three cars from the track. A panic followed, and the passengers jumped wildly from the train. Many were shaken up and bruised, but the worst injuries were caused by jumping from the moving train. Thomas Green, colored, of Uniontown, had a leg broken by jumping down an embankment. Evans Lynn, of Uniontown, had a bone broken, and Benjamin Kettering, of Greensburg, had an ankle broken. None of the passengers were fatally injured. The track was torn up and cars thrown to one side.

JUMPED THE TRACK IN A TUNNEL.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 20.—The B. & O. east-bound fast express, jumped the track at Willard's tunnel, early this morning, wrecking the engine and derailling twelve cars. Engineer Cummins and fireman Owens were seriously hurt. The passengers escaped with slight bruises.

Indicted for Fraud.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 20.—The first one of the suspects indicted by the federal grand jury for alleged fraudulent entries of timber lands in the Ashland district, Arthur R. Osborn, of Ashland, was arraigned before Judge Bunn to-day. Osborn pleaded not guilty and was put under \$10,000 bail, which will be furnished by the Ashland office under Harrison. Warren E. McCord, brother of ex-Congressman Myron T. McCord, Harry J. Box, G. L. Andrews and Richard Broderick. There are thirty-five indictments, some including other parties not yet under arrest.

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